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April 17, 1892.

SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1892.

SIX PAGES.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The Commonwealth and Westmorelands will play ball to-day.—The election fraud investigation is closed.—Invitations have been issued to the Hill unveiling.—College field day occurred.—The Cleveland Club issued an address to the voters of Richmond.

VIRGINIA.

There is a very promising wheat crop in Shenandoah county.—Green goods men have made their appearance in Norfolk county.—The Staunton Presbytery continues in session.—Death of Rev. Dr. Richard T. Davis, of Loudoun county.—The session of the Lexington Presbytery closed at Staunton yesterday.—The Vanderbilts defeated the University team in base-ball yesterday.—The Roanoke Convention refused to instruct the delegates for Harrison.—Mr. W. E. Morrison, of Petersburg, was stricken with paralysis yesterday.

NORTH CAROLINA.

A freight train was wrecked on the Scotland Neck branch railroad.—The Third party movement in the vicinity of Weldon is subsiding.—The Bertie County Convention has instructed for M. L. Wood for Congress.—Truck is being shipped North from Eastern North Carolina.—The Hotel Bon Air, at Littleton, is to be sold under a trust deed.

GENERAL.

The Kentucky Democrats have decided to place the name of Senator Carlisle before the Chicago Convention.—The House resumed consideration of the River and Harbor bill yesterday.—Mr. O. G. Warren, of Buffalo, is dead.—It has been decided that Mrs. Montagu cannot be released from jail at Dublin on account of her health.—A destructive fire occurred at New Bern, N. C., Thursday.—Herr Hammerstein, the well-known banker of Berlin, suicided yesterday.—The defaulting cashier of the Rothschilds traced to Ceylon.—Neehall, the Anarchist, was convicted at London yesterday.—Malstead Watrous, of New York, suicided.—Slight shocks of earthquake were felt in Pennsylvania yesterday.—Professor Augustus William Hoffman died in Berlin yesterday.—An explosion occurred in Bonacks yesterday.

An interesting discussion has been going on in the pages of recent numbers of that excellent journal, The Southern Planter, as to whether the broomstraw of our Virginia fields could be converted into hay. The idea when first advanced drew forth a good deal of amused comment from a number of practical farmers, who, like the great majority of persons who have any knowledge of Virginia broomstraw at all, did not believe the plant had any virtue beyond furnishing a passable food to stock in early spring. Dr. Hicks, of Orange, who we believe was the pioneer in this matter, takes the position that if it is cut at the proper time it is equal to timothy and clover, and he deduces his own experience in confirmation of his assertion. If he is correct Virginia farming lands have acquired a value which they did not possess before, for there are few farms in Eastern and Southside Virginia which are free from broomstraw, and in many places it grows in such quantities as to amount to a serious pest. We should like to see the experiments of Dr. Hicks further tested.

The Dispatch totally perverts the Times article on the New York "Rollers," as it calls them. It calls it a "confession of The Times" that the Cleveland faction in New York is made up of revolutionists. The Times has made no "confession" and has made no reference to any "Cleveland factions in New York." The Times has discussed the proposition that all subjects of government have the inherent right of revolution against their government when it becomes oppressive through corruption or tyranny, and it says that from all it can learn of the situation a point of rottenness has been reached in the party government of New York which justified Democrats there in demanding a change in party authorities there. This is a discussion of the nature of all governments and has nothing whatever to do with Mr. Cleveland, any other person or any faction whatever.

The City Committee engaged in investigating the frauds at the recent primary have at length adjourned without finding any one guilty, notwithstanding the wholesale frauds proven to have been committed at the Third and Second precincts of Jefferson Ward. Since flagrant frauds may thus be committed right under the very noses of the public and never be fastened on any one, it will be wise in future to see that only the most reliable men are placed at or about our ballot boxes.

"CAN'T CARRY NEW YORK."

All who were fortunate enough to hear the masterly speeches delivered by Mr. Warner of New York and Mr. Williams of Massachusetts at the Mozart Academy Thursday night, must have been fully convinced of the absurdity of the cry constantly being raised by the Hillites, that Mr. Cleveland "can't carry New York." Mr. Warner is a member of Congress from the Empire State, is thoroughly familiar with the ins and outs of politics there and well knows of what he speaks. In his speech he used these identical words:

"But I am asked, 'Will not the Hill machine and Tammany knife the ticket if Cleveland is nominated?'"

"My answer is that Tammany has never knifed a Democratic candidate, and that no faction in New York has ever dared to do this when it was threatened it would in offense. Knifing has been done in some quarters, but it was always when good faith was expected and the perpetrators left unwatched. And I tell you, gentlemen, there is no fact in the history of the Democracy of New York whose interest is not now identical with that of the Democratic national ticket, or that does not know that even the smell of the fire of treason about its garments will not doom it to political perdition."

"Tammany in New York to see how easily we can scare outsiders, but political war dances and howling derisive threats don't bother us. We know that political dogs bark their fury when they can't bite it, and that it is just when a pirate ship is sinking that the curses and yells of its drowning crew are the most bloodcurdling, and you will pardon me for suggesting that it is about time the rest of the country understood this."

The Times has frequently expressed the very sentiment which is here corroborated by Mr. Warner, and its truth and common sense are apparent. The political future of Mr. Hill depends upon New York's going for Cleveland if he is nominated. In 1888 when Cleveland and many of the Democratic congressional tickets were defeated in New York, while Hill and his General Assembly were elected, the impression became general that the defeat of the national candidates was due to the "knifings" of Mr. Hill. We have never given credit to any such story, especially since Mr. Cleveland himself has positively denied it; still a very strong impression remains all over the country that it is true, and Mr. Hill is held responsible by many earnest Democrats for at least having been so absorbed in his own individual selfish schemes as to have been totally indifferent to the success of the party in the country at large.

The belief in Hill's perfidy will become overwhelming should Cleveland fail to carry New York in November, for nothing can then persuade the Democracy of the Union that his failure was not due to the machinations of his Democratic enemies. Mr. Hill and his friends have taken great pains to create the idea that he (Hill) carried the vote of New York in the hollow of his hand, and should Cleveland be defeated in that State, the people of the country will visit that defeat on Mr. Hill, even though he should work with all the vigor and ardor of which he is master to insure the success of the Democratic electoral ticket.

We contend, therefore, that Mr. Hill's future political salvation depends upon Mr. Cleveland carrying New York next fall, and we believe no one knows better than Mr. Hill himself that the loss of that State would mean a suspicion and lack of Democratic confidence in him, from which he never could recover. He will, in consequence, throw his whole influence for the Democratic nominee, and with all factions of the party thoroughly united, and with Cleveland and Tariff Reform as the man and the ticket, the Democracy will sweep the country like a cyclone.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS ON FRANKLIN STREET.

The Dispatch informs us that a number of prominent residents of Franklin street have signed a petition asking that electric lights may be put upon that street.

The lights when erected are put at the corners of the streets and therefore, instead of being a disadvantage to houses near the middle of a block, are of advantage to them. We believe the houses of all the gentlemen mentioned are far enough from the corners of the street for the residents not to be incommoded by the electric lights at the corners. The electric light is simply ruinous in summer time to corner residences in front of which it is placed and it is hardly fair thus to ruin one man's property to benefit that of another.

Again, almost every gentleman named is well enough off in this world's goods to leave Richmond in the summer and enjoy himself during the hot months in the mountains and, we believe nearly or quite all of them regularly do this. The electric light is not a nuisance during the winter months, but it is an unspeakable one to a corner house in the summer months.

Its glare deprives the resident of his porch in summer and destroys the privacy of his chambers fronting towards it. The poorer residents of Franklin street depend upon their porches and the air they get through their open windows for their chief relief from the oppressiveness of the summer heat. It does seem pretty hard to force these lights upon these poor people who anchor them, thus seriously damaging their property and depriving them of their only solace in summer, when there are so many other places in the city that are clamoring for the lights. There are not enough lights for the places that really need them. Why, then, force them on people who do not want them and leave others without them who really need them? This is a strange idea of government.

The Anarchists have transferred their scene of operations from France to Belgium, and the police of that country are having their hands full suppressing disturbances. It is stated that a number of these bloodthirsty villains are banded together to terrorize the Government, having established regular headquarters at Liege. The public mind is greatly excited on political questions pending the revision of the Constitution, and the common people are specially excited on the subject of universal suffrage. A contemporary states that the popular mind is altogether in a condition to be productive of just such insanity as is now noted in this dynamite conspiracy. It is the imbecile purpose of these desperadoes doubtless to frighten the Government into making various desired constitutional concessions to the laboring people, the fate of which is still hanging in the balance at Brussels. There is reason to fear that the trouble has not yet reached its height. When the constitutional revisionists announce the result of their labors, violent dissatisfactions expected, no matter what action is taken in respect to an enlarged suffrage.

The excellent stenographic reports of the speeches of Messrs. Warner and Williams at the Democratic meeting at Mozart Hall Thursday night, published in The Times yesterday, caused such a large demand for the paper that the entire edition was exhausted long before 10 o'clock in the morning. To satisfy the wishes of those who were unable to read these speeches, and especially for the benefit of our country readers, this report entire will appear in the first part of THE WEEKLY TIMES next Tuesday. Copies ready for mailing can be obtained in the business office.

MR. CLEVELAND AND THE NEGRO.

We mentioned the fact yesterday that L. Q. Washington, Esq., had published a letter in the Vicksburg Herald aimed at proving that Mr. Cleveland was in sympathy with the movement of Yankee fanatics to bring about social equality in the South between the whites and the negroes, and we expressed our gratification at the fact that no Richmond newspaper had done anything to give currency to the letter here. A weekly paper published at Richmond, however, called the Labor News, published the letter in full, with elaborate and very prominent headlines like the following: "Grover Cleveland Favors Social Equality," and others to the same effect. This paper is designed, and is supposed, to circulate chiefly amongst the laboring people. In its issue of the preceding week it advertised that it would put out a very large special edition of the issue containing Mr. Washington's letter, and when all these facts are added to the further fact that the same issue contains another elaborate article puffing Senator Hill as the special friend of the laboring man, the case looks very like one in which some Hill money has been used in an attempt to slander Mr. Cleveland for Mr. Hill's benefit in the coming primary election of delegates to the convention.

It is hardly worth while for Mr. Cleveland's friends in the South to take any notice of these petty attempts to injure him with our people. They know that while he was President that element in our midst which associates on terms of social equality with the negro received no sort of recognition from him. They know that he set his face as steadily and as resolutely against them as any man from the South could have done. They know that he cleared them out of all Federal offices in the South, and appointed no one to office in the South who was not identified in every and the most intimate way with the white people here. With this record for the four years of his Presidency behind him, it is vain for Mr. Washington, or any one else, to attempt to convince our people that Mr. Cleveland, if President again, would seek to interfere with our affairs in the negro as our social equal. It is simple twaddle, which our people know full well to be twaddle, and will treat as such.

Mr. Washington's argument is built entirely upon the two facts that Fred. Douglass and his wife attended Mr. Cleveland's public receptions while he was President, and that he appointed a negro to one of the offices of the District of Columbia. So far as the receptions are concerned this is to be said: Mr. Cleveland was President of the United States. The Constitution and laws of the United States make the negro in all respects a citizen, the equal before the laws of the white man. The President's receptions are open to all the people of the United States, white as well as black, and there is no more propriety in holding Mr. Cleveland responsible for Douglass being there than there is in holding him responsible for the presence of any black-leg or other bad character who might have been present.

So far as the appointment of a Democratic negro to an office in the District of Columbia is concerned this is to be said: Mr. Cleveland was not appointing a negro to office in a community where the race sentiment is what it is here. A large portion of Washington city's population is composed of negroes. The appointment was one most acceptable to a large part of the people directly concerned with it. Farther, there were motives of public policy concerned with it, which had a very strong bearing. The negro vote of New York and Indiana, if cast with the Democratic party, would make both those States safely Democratic. Many persons thought at the time the appointment was a wise stroke of policy as tending to bring the negro votes of New York and Indiana over to the Democrats. We were not amongst those who thought this. We believe and have always believed that the negro everywhere is bound by iron bands to the Republican party and that it is useless for the Democrats to endeavor to break those bands. Wise men, however, differed with us and the appointment was made. It is easy now, with "hind-sight," to secure what was then their foresight, but it does not very well become us in Virginia to be very hard upon Mr. Cleveland for making the experiment. In 1870-71 our Democratic Legislature elected Abram Hall, a negro, assistant doorkeeper of the House of Delegates, and in the same year the sergeant-at-arms of the House appointed John Gooley, another negro, assistant sergeant-at-arms of the House, both acts receiving the entire approval of all the white people of the State. We did not divide the negroes "worth a cent," but it shows that even we ourselves got misled.

On the whole, after what Mr. Cleveland did for the people of the South during the four years he was President in suppressing the negro-equality people, they will never be induced to believe that he can be made to take any stock in an attempt to force negro equality upon us, and he is welcome to force it upon our Yankee friends who profess to love the negro as long as they wait it.

The Hill Unveiling.

The following invitation to the unveiling ceremonies has just been issued: "The Vicksburg Memorial Association hereby extend a cordial invitation to all military and Confederate veteran organizations, also to every member of the armies and navy of the Confederate States, and particularly to the Army of Northern Virginia, to participate in the unveiling of the statue of the late General Ambrose Powell Hill, on Monday, May 30, 1892, Memorial Day."

That day being a holiday, it is earnestly urged that all business be suspended, so that every one can take part in this commemorative to honor one of our immortal Lee's lieutenants—one of Virginia's greatest soldiers.

The unveiling ceremonies will take place in the morning, so that all can participate in Hollywood memorial services in the afternoon.

Special rates have been issued by railroads for the occasion, which can be gotten from the agents at the several stations on application.

Banquet of the Alumni.

The committee of invitation to the banquet of the alumni of the University of Virginia have done their best to find the names of alumni, and to send invitations to every one. If they have omitted or overlooked any one they sincerely regret it. And they beg that every alumnus who has not received an invitation will, at once, send his name and address to Mr. John Williams, chairman, or apply directly to Mr. Arthur V. Moore, the secretary, in Shaffer's building, for tickets of admission. The banquet is for those most interested in the welfare of our noble University.

A Junior Branch.

There will be a meeting of young people at the residence of Mrs. F. H. Starke, No. 9 Franklin street, this morning at 11 o'clock, to form a junior branch of the Hollywood Memorial Association. All who are interested in this movement are cordially invited to attend.

Methodist Sunday-School Society.

The regular meeting of the Methodist Sunday-School Society of Richmond and Manchester will be held at Denny-street church Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

IT WAS FUN FOR THE BOYS

AND AMUSED A CROWD OF FRIENDS.

But the Sun Was Hot and the Work Was Hard—Result of the Annual Field Day.

Contest at Richmond College.

A cloudless sky, a broiling hot sun and an atmosphere void of any breeze were the conditions which the athletes of Richmond College had to wrestle with yesterday morning when they started in to go through the lengthy programme of field day. Originally the athletic games had been planned for April 22d, but were postponed. Yesterday everything seemed to have combined to secure first-class games; the boys were all in good condition and did their very best to make field day a success. The numerous features of the programme were well executed, and in several instances the previous records were broken.

The programme was very carefully prepared and the frequent applause of the part of the audience proved that the several numbers were well appreciated. The games began soon after 9 o'clock in the morning and were watched with great interest by numerous spectators, among whom the lady friends of the college boys had a very large representation.

The committee who had charge of the arrangements of the games consisted of Professor E. W. Boatright, chairman; Professor R. E. Gaines, time-keeper; J. A. Marshall, announcer; C. T. Taylor, gymnasium instructor; Harry Hatcher, Jr., and C. M. Smith, of the Young Men's Christian Association in this city.

A MILE WALK.

The contest of the day opened with a mile walk for which there were seven entries: Louthan, Read, Parker, Taylor, Lutell, Warren and De Vault. However, only the following four started: Louthan, Read, Taylor and De Vault. The track was five laps to the mile and in pretty good condition. Read was in the lead at the start, but was overtaken by Taylor before he had walked more than half a lap. Taylor kept the lead to the finish, but Read followed him closely and overtook him after three laps. He held his position until he finished the fourth lap, when he stopped suddenly, thinking that he had made five laps. At that moment he was close up to Taylor and it looked as if he would be the winner, which would undoubtedly have been the case if he had not come to a stop. Louthan walked about a hundred yards ahead and then he changed his mind and dropped out. De Vault, who made his first debut in athletic sports, kept up pretty well for three laps, but then he also gracefully retired from the field. When Read was within about half a lap to the finish he recognized that he could not come home easily, and he dropped out. Taylor came in winner and made the mile in 7 minutes 9.35 seconds. Last year the time made by R. W. Hatcher, the winner, was 5 minutes 46 seconds. The record made under the rules of the Young Men's Christian Association of the country is 4 minutes 34 seconds. In regard to yesterday's record, however, I must add that the remarkably good time was only made because Taylor repeatedly broke into a run and had to be called down by the judges. Read also broke once, thereby filling the large gap between himself and Taylor. The winner received a gold medal prize.

BALL-THROWING.

The next event was throwing ball with the following contestants: Louthan, Young W. D. Duke, Burnett, H. K. Elyson, E. Harrison, and De Vault. The first throw for stepping over the line, and Young and Harrison dropped out after throwing two balls instead of three. Louthan won, throwing the ball 100 yards 2 1/2 feet, followed by Elyson second, with 90 yards 6 inches, and Harrison third, with 80 yards. Last year the best record made by Louthan with his yard 21 inches. The association record is 345 feet. The winner received a gold pen.

A hundred-yard dash followed by P. S. Boshier, A. D. Louthan, J. H. Read and Corey as starters, while the two other entries, A. Blair and De Vault, dropped out. Corey started on the inside, with Read as No. 2, Louthan No. 3 and Boshier on the outside. Read came in first with Corey second and Boshier third. Time, 11 1/2 seconds. Last year the same record was made by Ryland. The Association record is 10 1/2 seconds.

BROAD JUMP.

The next event was a broad jump with Louthan, Read and Bagby as contestants. Standing jump was won by Read with 9 feet 10 inches, followed by Louthan and Bagby with 9 feet 3 inches each. Running broad jump was won by Louthan with 15 feet 8 1/2 inches, followed by Bagby with 15 feet 6 inches as second. Read only jumped 11 feet 11 inches. However, he did remarkably well, considering he had never jumped before. Louthan had decidedly the advantage over Bagby, being more than a foot taller than the latter. The average broad jump was as follows: Louthan, 13 feet 11 1/2 inches; Bagby, 13 feet 10 1/2 inches; Read, 13 feet 9 1/2 inches. Last year the record was as follows: Louthan, 12 feet 9 inches; Bagby, 12 feet 8 inches; Read, 12 feet 7 inches. Louthan had decidedly the advantage over Bagby, being more than a foot taller than the latter. The average broad jump was as follows: Louthan, 13 feet 11 1/2 inches; Bagby, 13 feet 10 1/2 inches; Read, 13 feet 9 1/2 inches. 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